

Hail! Motherland.

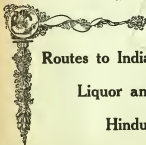


Vol. I

No. 4

APRIL 1918

Published by the INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE of America
1400 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



Routes to India

Liquor and Christianity

Hindu Poetry

To Members, Yearly \$1.00

15c a Copy

To others, Yearly \$1.50

PLEASE NOTE

We draw the attention of our members to the terms on which they are entitled to get "YOUNG INDIA". So far we have been sending a copy to every member regularly, but our resources being very meagre we cannot afford to do so far long. We shall feel obliged if the members will kindly remit their subscription for the Magazine. Our acknowledgments to those who have already remitted.

Copies of "YOUNG INDIA" could be had from any big book store in the city of New York or from any leading Hindustani in any city of the United States. Those, who do not get their copy by mail before the 15th of each month, are requested to notify the undersigned immediately.

N. S. HARDINGER,
Manager, Young India,
1480 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(1) Editorials	1
(2) The International Importance of India—by Rajpat Rai	2
(3) Routes to India—by N. S. Hardinger	6
(4) Map Showing "Routes to India"	7
(5) The New Internationalism—by Rajpat Rai	8
(6) India, a Self-Governing British Dominion—by Henry Houshner	12
(7) Love and Christianity—by Rev. J. T. Sunderland	14
(8) Hamesters in Hindu Poetry—by B. K. Sarkar	17
(9) Economic Notes—by Dha	19
(10) Book Reviews	21

YOUNG INDIA

APRIL

Vol. I



No. 4

EDITORIALS

"New Route" to India —Germany now boasts of having secured a free route to India and it seems that the boast is not an empty one. The armies of the Central Powers have already occupied Odessa on the Black Sea across the Black Sea, 600 miles northwest of Odessa, is Trabzon, which, taken by the Russian Caucasus Army in the spring of 1916 from the Turks was recovered only this month. From Trabzon lead the great Caucasian route into Persia, and through Persia, via Tiberias, Teheran and Kerman into Afghanistan, the western backbone of India. But there is another route also, which may possibly be open to Germany, if not immediately at least in the near future. That route lies via the Trans-Caspian railway across the Caspian Sea to Kurlan near Merv on the Russo-Afghan border. From Kurlan to Herat is a distance of some sixty or seventy miles and from Herat to the border of India is only three hundred miles. It may be that among other reasons this is one why Great Britain wants Japan to check German advance in Siberia, Japan is by treaty bound to help England in case of an invasion of India. If Germany invades India from the northwest the best way for Japan to check German advance into India is to occupy a position in her rear in Asiatic Russia. The Russian defeat might affect the neutrality of Afghanistan. Placed between Russia on the north and the British in the south and east, Afghanistan dared not raise her head without assuming the risk of being pounded into dust by one or both of these great powers. The fear of Russia gone, Afghanistan might now be willing to listen to the appeal of the Sultan of Turkey. Amir Habibullah is a wary ruler but then, the chances of winning glory as a Ghazi, in a holy war (Jihad), do not come often. If the Axis goes bawled with Germany the British position in India might be in danger. The best guarantee against such a danger is a confederated and trusted India. Let India feel that in fighting Germany she would be defending her own liberties and then all doubt of India's future will disappear.

Elsewhere, we are giving a map which shows the different possible land routes to India with an explanatory note, by Dr. N. S. Hardinger.

War Must Continue—The war has taken such a turn that it must continue until a peace can be made on the terms stated by President Wilson. As indicated in these streets, America is out, for leaving the world, and deserves the active sympathy and support of every man and woman. We are glad to be informed of several Young Indians in this country, that they are planning to join the army in various capacities, for which they are fitted by education and training. As we read in our last issue several of our young men are already in the army. We wish more would join. In case of an invasion of India by Germany it shall be our duty to return home, to take part in the defence of our country. We shall then lay aside our grievances against England and fight to the last man, no keep out Germany. We do not want German domination or any other domination in India. What we stand for, is Self-Government and Self-Determination.

India in the American Press—India has of late been figuring very prominently in the American Press. Early in the year, the creation of India, in the speech of the German Chancellor followed by the proclamation of the British Labor party in favor of Home Rule for India, gave an impetus to the discussion of the matter in the American Press. "The New York Evening Post" published a lengthy article from Rupert Rux which was followed by a discussion covering some three letters. This appeared a fine editorial leader in the same paper which was reported by The Nation. The recent developments in Russia, however, have considerably stirred the imagination of the Indian Problem. Newspapers have of late been full of it. "The Nation" of March 14, 1918 contains a signed article by Mr. Rux on the International Importance of India, which by the courtesy of the Editor, we are reprinting in this issue in another place. Other articles (editorials and by correspondents) have appeared in various other papers.

A Hindu Here in France—The English papers contain glowing accounts of the heroism of an Indian in France. We can only offer room for the following brief paragraph from "The Daily News and Leader" (London.)

INDIAN SAVED EXPLOIT

Three Times Through the Enemy's Fire Carrying Messages.

London (Reuters) Colonel Singh, whose V.C. was granted on Jan. 11 has been staying London on short leave from the Western front, where his heroic exploits are recounted. The operations in which he is quoted below could not all from the same operation against the German near Cambrai. The men who themselves on, and the effort to command. India is a privilege to get into communication with the General Staff which for a volunteer to carry his dispatch. Several Indians accompanied a last year this dawn.

Colonel Singh, then a large-spirited, affable commander to be, has the look and the uniform of a "Big Man's Land" and made for the objective. The German machine-guns killed his horse dead. According with their bullets on either side of the animal, a curve the shape of his leg and his from where a long stream from the saddle. The horse fell under him, but the rider escaped and completed his run the 400 yards of his journey that remained.

The night had to be carried back over the side and a half stretch, which by German soldiers. Colonel Singh was greeted by heavy machine-guns fire almost half way across "Big Man's Land" in Syria till under him, and he ran for his life. The Germans were three days at the time, but Colonel Singh kept ahead of them and escape from the isolated Indian position stopped the pursuit, and he successfully performed his mission.

The dispatch that he brought secured a reply. His offer to ride through the Valley of the Shadow of Death again was accepted. When Colonel Singh galloped into "Big Man's Land" he found the small German machine-gun fire and a shell fell on the horse that he was riding. His participants were killed in action. The sight of the horse's blood night which he was doomed made him think that he had kept mortally wounded. He walked the 200 yards before him, the Germans constantly firing at him. The arrival of his quarters, Colonel Singh found that he had come through unscathed for the third year, not having suffered a scratch.

Indian Papers Not Received—We do not know what is wrong with the Indian mails. We have received no papers from India, during the year. Have the British Government decided to keep out all Indian papers from America or what? At any rate that explains why we can give no Indian news at all.

A Christian Prophecy—In an article called the "Signs of the Rebirth of India" the "Missionary Review of the World" for March, records—

"The sad thing is that few of the Hindu leaders see that their hopes are doomed to disappointment unless they put Jesus Christ at the center of their new order. But many look for the day when the situation now at work will bring the advanced leaders of India through some personal touch with Christ, when they will look to Him as the fulcrum of their aspirations."

Our readers will certainly enjoy the humor in this observation.

THE INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF INDIA

By LAJPAT RAI

Reprint from the Nation, August 1918

Now that Germany is knocking at the doors of Asia, it is well to consider the international importance of India, not only for maintaining the balance of power in that great Eastern continent, but also for establishing the basis of a durable peace. Racially, India is white as well as brown. The vast bulk of her population comes of Aryan stock, being thus racially related to the Europeans. There is, however, enough mixture of the Semitic and the Mongolian stock to make her people cosmopolitan. Of the former race there are many among India's variety of nations of Maharashtra, and of the latter thirty or thirty large numbers in the populations of Bengal, Orissa, Nepal, and the Himalayas. There is also some negro blood in the south. Thus India's racial composition is a guarantee against the exclusive dominance of one race over the others.

The languages of India can, for all practical purposes, be reduced to two groups. Sanskrit and the vernaculars spoken in the North, the West, and the Centre, all belong to the Indo-European class, the vernaculars of the South, to the Dravidian group. The Hindustani has a great many Arabic words in it, due to Mahomedan influence. Hindustani written in Arabic characters is called Urdu. So, in the matter of languages as well as race, India is the connecting link between Europe and Asia.

Coming to religions, we find that as the birthplace of Buddhism, India attracts respect and homage from the whole of the Far East and as the home of seventy millions of Moslems, she exercises a major influence on Western Asia. Buddhism and Mohammedanism both go on pilgrimages to India. There are many Mohammedan shrines in India which are held in reverence throughout the Moslem world and are annually visited by large numbers of Mohammedans from Afghanistan, Turkistan, Persia, Manchuria, Arabia and Egypt. Similarly, every Buddhist, be he of Ceylon, Japan, China, or Indo-China, must come to India on holy pilgrimage to Gaya and other sacred places.

On the one side, Hindum is a kind of half-way house between Buddhism and Islam; on the other, between Buddhism and Christianity. It has a remarkably moderating influence. It speaks in universal terms of universal values. It blends humanism and holy militarism. Its tolerance to all modes of thought and all kinds of worship extends well-nigh universal admiration.

Europeans and Americans often talk of religious freedom in India. That there is freedom in India, none need deny, but the remarkable thing is, not that there is so much of it, but that there is so little. India has a wonderfully moderating effect on fanaticism of every kind. The best kills it, and the unwise dampen it. The religious differences of India are often used as an argument against her claims for self-government, and the charge is so often repeated that it has come to be universally accepted as unanswerable. There are few who investigate the facts. In the last thousand years of Indian history, the violence resulting from religious strife will not amount to a fraction of the massacres that have been perpetrated in the name of religion in Europe—in France, in Italy, in the Netherlands, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and last but not least, in Russia.

The truth is, that India's racial, linguistic and religious differences, on the whole, make for harmony rather than for conflict. Hindumism, which is almost full freedom of thought and worship to every individual, is, on the whole, a great harmonizing influence. It emphasizes points of agreement rather than of difference.

What must immediately concern us is the political and economic influence of India on the future of the world. Her geographical situation gives her a commanding position in the politics of Asia. She is the real connecting link between the Middle East and the Far East. She is a cleaving point, as it were, for the north and the south of Asia. She holds the key of the Indian Ocean. Great Britain, against her Empire on the East through her power over India. From India she spread to Germany, the Malay Archipelago, China, and the Pacific Coast. From India she spread control of the Persian Gulf, of Mesopotamia, and of Persia. From India she travelled northward to Tibet and southward to Australia. By virtue of her Empire in India, she is virtually the first Power in the Orient. India is at once a great prize and a great responsibility.

Napoleons and Kaisers all look on that land with jealous eyes. The white and the yellow, the Jew and the Gentile, all desire it. So long as India is held in subjection by any one nation, the prospects of a lasting world peace are slight. Great Britain once granted her Empire in India and must fight all who threaten it from the East and West. For half a

century she struggled with France for the mastery of India; for another half-century she struggled with Russia to check the advances of that state towards India. To protect India she must have control of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and practically the whole of the Indian Ocean. To protect India she must maintain the buffer state of Kabul, must extend her influence to Tibet, and must keep close watch on the Indian frontiers. To safeguard her Empire in India she must control Egypt and southern Turkey. A large part of the wars fought by England in the nineteenth century originated in her fears about India. After a half-century of struggle with Russia, she entered the historic Anglo-Russian convention, whereby the borders of Persia were strangled. For the sake of India, she entered into an alliance with Japan, regardless of its effects on China. It is the same fear that haunts her now in this war. German influence over Turkey makes it necessary for her to carry her arms into Mesopotamia and Palestine. And now that Germany once more threatens to knock at the gate of India, she turns from the Caspian Sea, she is again face to face with the same everlasting problem of how to save India for herself.

To my mind, the remedy is simple. It lies in Great Britain's granting home rule to India. With a free, contented India all fears of foreign invasion of the country from the northwest or the northeast will disappear. A democratic India will have an extremely wholesome influence on both Moslems and Buddhist Asia, and will be a check on both the yellow and the white perils. India's influence in international relations with Great Britain will thwart all plans of imperial aggression in Asia by other Powers.

We know how Indian discontent has been exploited by Germany in this war. What has been done, however, is nothing compared with what may be done in the future. Already the fear of German plans in Afghanistan and India, through Persia and Turkistan, has begun to disturb the peace calculations of the belligerents. Let Great Britain take a bold step and cut the German knot by granting self-government to India, thereby completely winning her friendship and cooperation for all time to come. The measure, in my judgement, is due on its merits; for India has an undeniable right to be her own master, and she has besides, was that right by virtue to England. She has contributed so to our wealth, to England's greatness. Why should not England now recognize her right—was glory for herself, and pave the way for world peace and world democracy? This is the time for such action. Most thoughtful men concede that India is bound some day to be free. If Great Britain considers it now by her free will, she will cut the ground from under all plots, whether from the East or from the West. By this one step she can save Russia as well as the rest of Asia. Such a step will increase her prestige in the world, will give hope to Persia as well as to China, and will make Great Britain a worthy ally of the United States. A few plans based on it may be too late.

*The self-government immediately demanded by Hindus and Mohammedans alike is of the kind mentioned in the editorial article in "The Nation" of February 25 concerning the joint plan of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

WORLD IS CHANGING FAST

Try to learn something to read about our Grand Continent.

Mr. R. L. Bagnall of Minneapolis, Minn., 1225 Ave. B.E. with photos and pictures from India.
Mr. H. E. Chace of New York, 1240 E. 12th St., with letters and photos from India.
Write to them for particulars.

ROUTES TO INDIA

By N. S. HARDIKER

The barge acquired a direct line route via Russia to Persia and Afghanistan² was the startling news given out by the Wolff Bureau on March 8, 1918.

The world since then, it seems, has been in a fever and why?

Because, a free route to India, a country of great commercial prospects with ancient culture and civilization, of innumerable natural resources, and full of latent energies in the shape of political unrest is now open to Germany.

"The way to conquer London is by India" thus said Napoleon looking at the English Channel once.

The Case of Russia underwent the meaning of Napoleon's utterance and took practical shape. His built railroads leading to the frontiers of India, but his abdication precluded his achievement of this feat.

Today, Germany has come forward and aims to do the thing which the two great autocrats planned. She threatened to reach India via Baghdad, but failed. Now Russia's peace treaty, which was ratified at Moscow by the Bolshevik Government has opened up other routes to India. This route is shown on the map given on page 7. The following brief explanation will help the readers to understand it.

Route No. 1

From Berlin to Chaman via Odessa, Batum, Baku, Krasnovodsk, Merv, Herat and Kandahar in Afghanistan.

From Berlin to Odessa—

The railroad between these two points is already in the hands of the Germans. Odessa has been taken by them after the Bolsheviks Government in 1917.

From Odessa to Batum across the Black Sea—

It is said that Germany has kept more than 20 submarines near Constantinople to protect the Black Sea. The Russian Black Sea fleet has already collapsed. The Black Sea, thus, is a German lake.

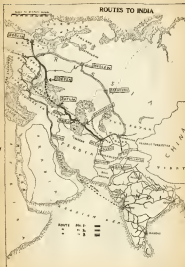
From Batum to Baku—
These two cities are located in the Trans-Caucasian region and are connected by a railroad. Batum is on the Black Sea and Baku on the Caspian Sea. This region, which belongs to the Russians is mostly inhabited by Armenian Jews and Persians. It is said that the population of Turkey is more than 7 millions who are awaiting with open arms to welcome their invaders—the Turks. In the peace treaty Germany has demanded Batum from Russia for her Ally, Turkey, which was conquered by the Russians early during the war has been retaken by the Turks and is only 600 miles from Odessa. It is not far from Batum. Reports are already coming that a Turkish army, under Djavid Pasha is operating along the coast of the Black Sea with the intention of meeting the Germans at Batum. Tiflis, the capital of Trans-Caucasia, is already threatened by the Turks.

From Baku to Krasnovodsk and Merv across the Caspian Sea—

After reaching Baku by rail from Batum via Tiflis one could cross the Caspian Sea and go to Krasnovodsk which is the Russian railroad terminus. The city as well as Merv are located in the Trans-Caspian province which belongs to the Russian Government. Recently the people of this province have declared their independence. This province, which is also called the Russian

Continued on page 24

ROUTES TO INDIA



THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM

By LAJPAT RAI

A speech delivered by Mr. Lajpat Rai at the International Congress, organised by the "People's Council" of democracy in connection with the Conference of Radical, Socialist and Labor organisations held in New York on February 12 and 13, 1934.

Mr. Lajpat Rai, Chairman.

People are constantly comparing nations with governments. If by governments you mean as supporters of human progress in outside persons, you would agree to strongly agree to compare nations with governments. But if the nation is the greatest power in the world (Applause). If we believe that may like nations in the right game, it is largely because we believe it is one of the most powerful ways of determining or of moral progress. But there is because it comes with it such a great deal of violence. Now, I have the pleasure of introducing a man who is not a government because he is so effective and consistent in his action in public and private—a man who is one of those great principles of real democracy and real liberty which we have come here to seek. I introduce Mr. Lajpat Rai of India. (Mr. Rai takes place.)

Mr. Rai: "Maitre, Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The last time I had the privilege of addressing a meeting organised by the People's Council, I had the pleasure of saying that democracy is a European phenomenon related to me as a people. I am conscious I begin to appreciate it, and that I have been at the forefront of the movement for democracy. We in the East have had a great experience of this democracy. I don't make any distinction between the East and the West so far as the great fundamental rights of man concerned, and so far as the great fundamental principles of humanity is concerned too. When the East had a profoundness once—when Eastern civilisation and democracy the place of the East they did exactly the same thing that the so-called democracies of the West have done in Asia and Africa within the last 150 years. In these there are no distinctions and that is that the great leaders of Asia were persecuted to fight in the name of democracy and that democracy (Laughter and applause). They

were persecuted people mainly coming from tribal societies, coming against the so-called civilisation for the purpose of land and plunder, and they came and landed and plundered the people in Asia. They could not see the distinction of Europe which the last 150 years have carried on their campaigns of slavery and land, and plundering lawless and plundering in the name of democracy and peace and civilisation. (Laughter and applause). That is the distinction, I believe, today. I am prepared to see the distinction in the name of democracy. You might like to ask the question, "Why has my book contemporary a change?" Well, I have an answer to give to that, and my answer is "because I believe that the world has democracy at least to be able to make democracy should be, after all, showed on the minds of the American and European civilisation." This is in my mind the perfection and the completion of the idea of democracy.

In the last 150 years looking back at the history of modern democracy (I talk only of modern democracy—modern democracy I don't define this thing as the history of modern democracy is as old as the world). The coming of the idea of democracy within the last 150 years we find that the first great modern civilisation was taken by poor countries in America when they discovered the property of human without discrimination. That was the economic basis of democracy and poor countries succeeded in obtaining a very successful revolution and carrying their own country into the modern world. About twenty years thereafter came another democratic revolution. That was the French Revolution. The French Revolution destroyed the idea of the divine right of kings, but different times, it destroyed man. In the same year of 1789 (1789) the French people established the democracy of democracy (Laughter). Instead of kings and emperors and lords ruling over people for purposes of war, they established the right of man, of "citizenship" in the name and law under nations to their hearts content. They did not do so deliberately, they did not see the significance of the movement they were engaged in. When we look at the democratic forces of France, at the very

moment when they were practically putting down the Bourbons in Paris, were treating thousands of men the world—on Asia and Africa—and they have been struggling to do so, still now.

There is Great Britain, which is supposed to be one of the great democracies of the world—and when she is built Great Britain has produced some of the worst democratic ideas of the century by putting the nation from which I came. This is not the time for me to tell you the tale of the effects of British democracy's rule over me. I have all time to go into details, but I am up and see the conditions of life in India, in the Crown colonies, in native Africa you will find the effects of that democracy all the night long.

Then as the Indian democracy—the democracy for which that great political theorist, Joseph Fourier thought. The movement for Indian democracy got their democracy from the movement they got their freedom, they began to think the freedom of their people and established an empire for themselves. That was another extension of the principle of a nation and selfish democracy that only took it as well as the world. Similarly you will find all over Europe where democracy came from very ancient for the welfare of what democracy, by depriving them of what the latter had (Laughter and applause). That was the first way of extending the idea of democracy to the rest of the world. Thereafter Germany is now trying to complete what was left undone by these democracies. You should never forget that democracy also should be a democracy.

Now we are another step and probably by the end of the revolution of democracy, it places my hand to find that the way comes from a country which politically is in the border of the East and the West. This idea comes from Russia (Laughter). But this idea is in the political history of the world the Russian revolutionaries have preached the brotherhood of nations (Applause). China, I am prepared the equality of man and the brotherhood of man is a human civilisation. Today, I am under few pretences the equality of nations and the brotherhood of nations (Laughter and applause). It is in the name of things that the Chinese should have been at least in the front of the world by a man who is a man of the East than of the West. The other democracies of Europe were not

equal. The democracy of Russia is perfect. The French were nation, although ancient, the latter is broad, and it is, and it is. The entire democracy should freedom for themselves alone. Russia desires freedom for the world. In fact all political light has come from the East and it was in the name of things that the new light came from the East. (Laughter and applause). But not be understood as being very narrow as in the minds of the new democracies in Russia. The world means itself. The forces that are coming against the world democracies are many and powerful and you can not expect much more. But it is a great step towards real democracy, that for the first time in the history of mankind, a man who is called a nation has taken the name of the nation, the idea of the world, and based on the liberation of the people people to themselves, voluntarily without being asked (Applause). The foundation may be destroyed. They may be destroyed from the nations which they are occupying. They may go down and with time may go down the government. But the truth which has been placed before the world is a great thing. The first step in the history of the world which began that (Applause). Russia had become the democracy of Russia appeared the foreign people. There will become the democracy of America will only a national democracy. It was a great step. It was the first democracy of Europe are founded when today because they did not understand that democracy understood in more dangerous than any other (Applause). You can easily put down the idea of democracy. It is a thing. You are sometimes, rightly or wrongly, democracy with an empire that a democracy founded by the boycott of a whole nation, backed by the great democracies of power in modern times, is difficult to be destroyed when once it has taken possession of the rights of modern nations and respects it in its democratic life. Such a democracy is more dangerous to the people of the world, more dangerous to put in the world, than any democracy, and unless democracy are only democracy—democracy not only at home, but all the world over, this democracy is a very dangerous.

INDIA, A SELF-GOVERNING BRITISH DOMINION

By HENRY HOTCHINS

American traveler and lecturer on Oriental topics. Associate member of the American Society for International Co-Operation of the League for World Federation.

Los Angeles, January 21, 1938.—England's recent promises to confer self-government upon India, as rapidly as possible, will bring political and economic freedom to 315,000,000 people. This is more than twice the numbers that will liberate from (autocracy) when America overthrew its last "C" Americans who have lived in England and who know the real England know that the British Labor Party under the leadership of Clement Attlee, in its recent message to the Russians and Germans people.

"Great Britain was the first modern state to attain complete self-determination in any form of an individual, for example the dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. We demand the principle that the rights and other dependencies of the British Empire.

We call on the peoples of Central Europe to recognize independence in Europe with the same good faith in which we are recognizing them in Asia."

President Lloyd George's declaration, made a short time ago, is a landmark and amplifies this point. He said: "The leading principle is that the wishes of the inhabitants must be the supreme consideration in the re-arrangement, in other words the borders, subject to the rights with regard to the disputed territories in Europe, as to be applied equally in the tropical countries."

The important German leaders Arthur Schuler, General Goebbels, and Count Weizsacker declared unanimously, "I suppose Britain will remove all her troops from India when the principle is taken there." England's answer to these charges is the fact that she has been in India for 150 years, the new Secretary of State for India, to announce the suggestion that she will to report back to Parliament the relevant recommendations.

Previously, in India's case there need not be the delay that there has been in India. India's people have already expressed their wishes through their own great popular assemblies. There are the Indian National Congress representing the Hindus, and the All-India Muslim League representing the Mohammedans. The two together represent more than

half of the population of India.

A statement was made in India, for the Congress and the League, composed of delegates chosen by the people, have stated the wishes for the people. This was done at the Congress of the Congress and of the League of Nations, December, 1930. And as it is to be done permanently of the political movements that Hindus and Mohammedans could not work together peacefully, with both aimed an identical resolution to determine.

"(1) That having regard to the fact that the most concentrated of India are the inhabitants of various communities and have shown a great capacity for progress and self-education and to the progress of education and public spirit made in these things a history of British India and further having regard to the fact that the present system of government does not satisfy the basic human aspirations of the people and has become associated to creating conditions and consequences the Congress is in the opinion that the time has come when the principle of the Government should be placed on a basis of a Constitution, an agreement that it is in the best interests of the British policy to confer self-government on India at an early date."

"(2) That this Congress demands that a debate step should be taken towards self-government by granting the welcome proposed in the scheme prepared by the All-India Congress Committee in concert with the Indian Committee represented by the All-India Muslim League."

"(3) That in the reconstruction of the Empire, India shall be lifted from the position of a Dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with the full status of a Dominion."

The British Cabinet members who in the Provincial Legislative Councils, legislative of the ministers shall be elected directly by the people and that only one fifth shall be appointed by the Government, it specifies the various conditions which shall preserve a balance between Hindus and Mohammedans and it contains a chapter for the various current provisions for determining the

Provincial Legislative Councils, Provincial Government, Imperial Legislature, Council, the Government of India, the Secretary of State in Council, India and the Empire, and Military and other matters.

This Scheme is considerable because it does not aim at strengthening the existing machinery of government, but expands and modifies it so as to make it more responsible to the Indian people. There would seem to be no good reason why the Congress League Scheme should not be accepted as a satisfactory one and it is the present hope of all who understand the conditions of India that Mr. Attlee's report will lead to the adoption of the scheme by Parliament.

"That India is a fully constituted state and its government does not seem to be questioned by any qualified authorities. Lord Lawrence says, 'For 150 years Government of British India, and the people of India are capable of self-government, their own plans.' Once the Congress League Scheme is introduced and India becomes a self-governing state, then a little doubt that they will soon prove able to build up government on a basis."

Cuba's case shows how quickly this can be accomplished of an Indian state in the way.

Immediately after winning the war against Spain, America announced that it would in Cuba, its immediate and previous ally. When the United States adopted a democratic constitution and assumed complete control of its government.

Cuba's progress under her own rule has been thoroughly rapid. Education, health, commerce, justice, all these the system that are inevitably made when there is democracy public by government by the people for the people.

Yet Cuba had only four years of government, for full self-government, and its people had no experience the new state which of nearly four decades of the despotic Spanish rule Cuba's population also contained thirty per cent of negroes.

India, on the other hand, is an Asian state has an inherited and spiritual inheritance of the highest kind, and it has had government, before under British leadership for more than a century.

Why should not India do as well as Cuba if given an equal chance?

That chance will be given to it of the world and world's eyes of England's ancient character is presumed to carry in a well-considered, the granting of India's liberty in which it has now to adequately defended itself.

But we in America find our own better experience, have full and the single source of the self-reliance necessary that always it is to build their great independence, and that is often stated. The British Labor Party goes about once to the danger when it said, 'American Labor would not let them have it.' The danger of the governing class to democracy, under slavery and nationalism, must be more to be suffered on the ground of self-determination in United Kingdom, that the interests of British, including or British conditions must be referred to the democracy."

In a English response here of the statement that India Company and controlled by the no less clearly requires, it is responsible for the evils which have accompanied the unbridled greed of British rule in India. For the English people as a whole are no more to be blamed for this than the American people are for the no less serious evils of their own nation's history.

The argument used for removing India to the people can only be fully understood by a frank recognition of the evils of the existing situation.

The Evils

British rule in India. "Probably since the world began no government has caused the people to suffer from the Indian plagues." The amount of treasure transferred from India to English banks in 22 years has been, conservatively estimated, at least \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. The methods of plunder and exploitation during the earlier history of the East India Company gradually passed away, but the drain did not pass away. The difference is that what was once a grant to England is obtained by indirect methods, under terms of law it is obtained by Mr. Hume that of less \$1,000,000,000 is drained away every year from India, without a cent a return. Alfred Webb (late M. P.) There is annually drawn away from India and sent to the United Kingdom a sum calculated at least \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

M. T. Thomson "Parliamentary and good arguments to good, but neither one nor the other good enough to compensate the continuously increasing a drain which has regard India's very heart blood and

as a large self-sustaining economic and—some may call it—cultural unit for the threatened Mediterranean—day work upon the mother country as the work shop in which the raw materials obtained from the colonies can be manufactured into finished articles for home consumption and foreign exportation. Whether the colonies themselves are capable of independent industrial development does not at all enter into the question as they formulate it. It means that if this system that binds under the shadow of things will have to come up as the harvest of world and the disaster of water for the rest of the Empire as she has been in the past. The system that has succeeded may ultimately succeed, success will go on whether vast quantities of raw materials are taken from the country of origin which is financially capable of manufacturing strategy and can depend on the "mother" (15) country thousands of miles away to be their turned into manufactured products, part of which are given to make the long journey back to the very country from whence the raw material came into their own possession has been taken.

It would be in such a willing process of the Empire, among it a consolidation of British trade supremacy in the world and the Empire itself is hastening upon the matter of which transportation, be regarded to the making relations of the world as connected to an unbalanced imperialism of Asian home traffic. Great Britain is not likely to remain the dominant position. And it is a worse path it is to take to assume that the British fully realise the great advantages which they possess by reason of their ruling position in the world, very necessary to the Mediterranean, India, located between Italy and the African coast. Port Said at the entrance of the Red Canal. Aden midway between Egypt and India and Colombo and Singapore on the trade routes to the Orient, all of these strategically located trading stations on the trade routes between Europe, India and the Far East, and each of them located at strategic points, are in British possession. Surely it was not vain to look to say that Britain ruled the world.

But striking stations are not the only prerequisites for England's trade supremacy. Great Britain realises that the in the South of America, Argentina and a natural compensation of the British economic position is

aided by. And in the meantime the annual plans of the Dominion's Board of Commerce for an exchange program involving the taking up of Self Government with England and the Dominion's Board of Commerce. This program includes a thorough standard system of merchant vessels making them longer and deeper. Can it extend to any extent what ever these long British merchantmen are fitted to India in any such scheme. This question, certainly be better answered than by stating the following passage from a speech by Lord George. The importance of our trade relations—our trade, Lord George—will have the effect of stimulating the price of the Colonial commodities which we are so anxious to get into our markets to provide our manufacturers and to feed our cities. And the thought of the British Empire as supplied by the official memorandum of the Committee on British Trade, a national committee appointed by the government, among others, in considering their own trade problems which might have been published a few months ago, and from which we quote: "We had attention to the commercial and more powerful position the British Empire held with regard to the production of trade raw materials. India grows a mass of goods which is largely used by our competitors (our position the other side in the United States) and affords also to the United States and the United States a powerful monopoly of the world's supply of oil." And speaking of another raw material from the London "Globe" of February 1914 says that for the largest proportion comes from British India, it is the most useful raw material known to the world, the various parts of the British Empire."

Price right and from left advocates of the prime importance of India as a source of raw materials for the Empire. (Lord Curzon) are coming to realize that India is anxious to get these colonial (Indian) commodities for British Industries and other British trade area of the world. After the war Great Britain will be in a better position than ever of India's materials. As a matter of fact that office of British trade representative of "writing the same together" is a commonly called, will fall to the ground, if India is admitted to political self-determination should not carry into effect economic self-determination also.

For the subject will be as numerous as all, that can come within the purview of this article, which has no other purpose than again to emphasize the fact that while things are they are at present, the very existence of the British Empire depends in large measure upon India.

The requirements of the inevitable trade alone should lead to India, being

JAPAN IN WORLD POLITICS, by K. K. KAWAKATSU, Member of the New York Club.

Japan is the only Asiatic power that is not only rising but is not only rising and will continue but has to be reckoned with in world-development. She has come that right by the only real which recognition based on the power of mere recognition. While the rest of Asia can be ignored or slighted, Japan is based with respect and held in fear. In the modern world respect only follows that. They may talk at much as they please, of level eight, justice and largely and of the right of nations and democracy, but what eventually determines policy and action is fear. Such men and nations have been leading the way. China did the same but Christianity has a moral conviction which more on force than in fact. So while China and India are being divided by and dominated of a power, Japan has no to be divided and her words respected in every way.

So far Asia has allowed herself to be written and commented upon by Europeans and Americans almost exclusively, to make up that issue of the ideas that have gained ground in American and European countries about Asia. Indian people and Asiatic culture are now dominating. One need not look very far to find that the place where they had a moral advantage were sometimes on the stage and the stage is in the hands of the Asiatic states that it is to make the steady growth of the Empire's development with Asia written by Asians themselves. Asia requires able hands and brave writers and authors to write her development and to make her voice heard. The people of the world is not happy and content. If Americans within a decade or so will be a very good one. He hears the European of his game. The book under review is a delightful book dealing with Japan.

accorded that place among the Great Nations of the world to which is by virtue of its history an glorious civilization and last, but not least by reason of its abundant resources significant for the British Empire, it is fully and as rightfully entitled.

BOOK REVIEWS

an old and Japanese text. It is a most useful reply to the accusations and denunciations of the Yellow Press against Japanese policy and Japanese diplomacy. It is the best explanation of the role of Japan and Japan has Japan had for her own safety to take the necessary steps she has taken in Korea and China. She can not and does not justify all that Japan has done but let every people of the world judge Japan's conduct on the whole.

In shortening Japan had to play the game in Europe played a. In the absence of Japanese intervention in Russia and China, both these countries might by the war have passed into European hands. She has saved Korea from Russia and has thereby secured her own position. On obvious protection we sympathize with the Koreans but judging by the loss of hard facts, and the maintenance of the state we consider for our life are less Japan would have done otherwise than she has done except in the risk of her own life as a nation.

As to Japan's conduct in China, Mr. Kawakatsu is conclusively here. He reports how of territory has forced Japanese hands. The recent of European attention upon China is indeed appalling. We may have with the Chinese people the British intervention of Hongkong in 1842 as the result of the "Opium War" in 1839. Russia verified China and of the war on other territory lying to the north of Asia. Korea, in the same year the allied forces of England and France expelled Japan and took the map, national Summer Palace in 1860. In 1874 France wronged Annam, China, and in 1881 Tonkin was also taken by the same powers. In 1885 even Korea and Manchuria of the map was. In 1892 Japan was only an island nation and in no position to come a strong empire, moreover, in Asia. She followed the Chinese in the East-Asian, the Russian invasion of Peking, the British occupation of Weihaiwei, the French lease of Korea, China Bay and the British lease of Kiao-

OUR BOOK SHOP

We have opened a book shop in connection with the League, and will be glad to receive orders for all books, whether relating to India or not. We shall charge the same prices as other book sellers do.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

Young India.....	\$1.50
England's Debt to India, 400 pages uniform size with Young India	2.00
The Arya Samaj.....	1.75
Tagore's New Book on Nationalism.....	1.25
Tagore's Sacrifice and Other Plays.....	1.00
British Rule in India, by K. D. Shastri.....	.35
Japan and World Politics, by Kawakami.....	1.50
Fight For the Republic in China, by Putnam Wells.....	1.50
The New Map of Africa, by Gibbons.....	2.00
The Principle of Nationality, by Zangwill.....	.50
Jean Jaures, by Margaret Penet.....	1.00

Secretary.

"*YOUNG INDIA*" and many other important scholars of the East Indian languages are helping us to make absolutely accurate our *New type shuttle* for the



DEVA NAGARI or ARYAN LANGUAGES

Any other language desired—English, French, Greek, etc.—may be written on the *SAME MACHINE*. Two sets of type always on the machine at one time. Any other two may be substituted at a moment's notice on the

Multiplex Hammond Typewriter

Inquire about our new **PORTABLE Model** weighing only 11 pounds and having full capacity **Factory Rebuilt Machines** at wide range of prices. **Monthly Payments, Send for Catalogue**

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER COMPANY

425th Street at East River, New York City, N. Y.